THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY MEYERS & MENGEL,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3123

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1865. VOL. 9, NO 3.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,			$1 00
One square, three insertions,			1 50
One square, each additional insertion			50
	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square,	$4 50	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Half column,	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column,	30 00	45 00	80 00

Administrators and Executors' notices, $3 00. Auditor's notices, if under 10 lines, $2 50. Sheriff's sales, $1 75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2 00 for three insertions, if not above 10 lines. Marriage notices, 50 cents each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial columns, 15 cents per line. ☞No deductions to advertisers of Patent Medicines, or Advertising Agents.

Speech of B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, at Greenville, S. C., July 3, 1865.

[The following speech was delivered by Andrew Johnson's Provisional Governor of South Carolina, Benjamin F. Perry, on the third of July last. The reader will perceive that he esteems Gen. Lee as next in greatness to General Washington. What do our radical friends in this neighborhood think of this appointee of President Johnson? Ought he not to be hung, and Johnson with him, for not removing him? What say you, all ye growers of hemp for the men who admired Gen. Lee? What say you, Bedford *Inquirer*, do you endorse President Johnson in retaining Benjamin F. Perry in office after expressing himself in this disloyal manner? Come, now, no dodging! Give us a fair and square answer.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages are smouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty, or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people to petition the conquerer to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of Secession!

FIVE YEARS AGO.

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit, and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, hope, excitement and confidence. Seated in my law office, looking toward this Court House, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and planters. Soon I heard the public speaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denunciations of the Union, the louder were the shouts of applause. I repeated in my heart the memorable words of Christ—"Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" My mind was then filled with the worst forebodings as to the future. I thought I foresaw all the evils which have since befallen our beloved country. But my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

RIPE FOR SECESSION.

We were at that time, Mr. Chairman, the most prosperous, free and happy people on the face of the earth. The sun had never shone on an empire or nation whose future was more bright and glorious. But the public mind had, unfortunately, been prepared, in the Southern States, for 30 years past, for an effort at disunion. The people had been induced to believe that disunion would be quite a blessing, and that it might come without war and bloodshed. The leading politicians of the South were anxously waiting for some plausible pretext for seceding from the American Union. The election of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, by a sectional party, at the North, was regarded as a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their long cherished purpose. We were told, after this event, that there was no longer any safety in the Union for Slavery or our Constitutional rights!

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION NO REASON FOR SECEDING.

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. Lincoln was elected in direct conformity with the Federal Constitution. He was elected in consequence of the political divisions and dissensions of the South. Had the Southern States been united on one candidate, instead of voting for three, the result would have been different. Mr. Lincoln only received a little more than one-third of the votes cast in the Presidential election. He therefore went into office with a large majority of the American people opposed to his administration. There was at that time a majority of 27 members of the House of Representatives in Congress in opposition to President Lincoln. There was a majority of six members of the Senate of the United States opposed to him. And, sir, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States were opposed to the avowed principles of the Republican party, which elected Mr. Lincoln.

Where, then, was the power of the President to injure the South, or invade the constitutional rights of the Southern States? He was in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and in the Supreme Court, with a large majority of the American people opposed to him. He was powerless. No legislation could be had, and no appointment made, without the approval of the Southern States through the Democratic party. The election of President Lincoln was, then, no just ground for Secession.

But it was urged, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendency in both Houses of Congress, and then the constitutional rights of the Southern States, would be destroyed. There was no reason for this assertion, when we reflect that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendant, and would make aggressions on Southern rights and institutions.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

Then, sir, we should have had the whole Democracy of the North rallying around their violated Constitution and standing by the South. And if war had come, it would have been at the North, where the people were divided, and not at the South, where they were all united. It would have been a civil, as well as a sectional war, in the Union, and for the Constitution of the Union. But, sir, there was not the slightest probability of such an issue. The Republican party voted almost unanimously, in Congress, in 1860, that they had no power to interfere with Slavery in the States, and no wish to do so if they had. When the Southern States seceded from the Union, and withdrew their members from Congress, they took the Federal Government out of the hands of the Democracy, and turned it over to the Republican party. They abandoned their friends and allies, the Northern Democracy, who had manfully stood by the South for more than half a century, to the tender mercies of their political oppenents and enemies. This was not in accordance with Southern honor and chivalry.

What other cause had the Southern States for their act of Secession? For eight years immediately preceding this revolution, during the Administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, there was not an act of the Federal Governmnet of which they complained. They could not complain, for the Government was in their own hands. It is true the Northern State Legislatures had nullified certain acts of Congress favorable to the South. But was this just cause for rebelling against the Federal Government? Should they not have adhered the closer to that Government, and assisted in enforcing its laws? How strange to think of the Southern States rebelling against a Government of which they did not complain!

It is said that the Southern States left the Union to preserve Slavery. How fatal the mistake! Every one ought to have known that Slavery was stronger in the Union than it possibly could be out of the Union. Indeed, the Union was its only safety and protection. While in the Union we had the power of recapturing our fugitive slaves; out of the Union we could have no such power. The whole civilized world was opposed to us on this question, and, as slave power, would have looked upon us with scornful jealousy.

But, Mr. Chairman, the madness and folly of the Southern States, in commencing this revolution, is now manifest to all. There was fanaticism at the South as well as at the North. Politicians did all they could, in both sections, to stir up the worst passions of the human heart, and make the people forget they were fellow-citizens of one great Republic. We were told that the Northern people would not fight, that there would be no war, and offers were made to drink all the blood that would be shed! History should have taught them that no government, like ours, ever was, or ever could be broken up without war and all its dire consequences.

WHY THE SOUTH FAILED.

How was it, Mr. Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one, 8,000,000 of persons fighting against 22,000,000! The one having neither government, army, navy or manufactures, and the other having all these, with an influx of foreigners and Southern negroes to increase their strength. The Southern people are an impulsive, enthusiastic people but they want the energy and perservance of the North. I said to my friends, at the begining of the war, that my greatest apprehension was that our soldiers would get tired of the war and quit it. I did not believe it possible to hold in subjection 8,000,000 of people, scattered over such an immense territory as composed the Southern States, if they were disposed to make any and every sacrifice, as the Dutch Republic did in their war of independence. But, sir, the great cause of our failure was that the heart of the Southern people never was in this revolution! There was not a State, except South Carolina, in which there was a majority in favor of Secession! Even in South Carolina there were many districts in which one-half of the voters did not go to the polls.

THE GOVERNOR FEELS DEGRADED BY COMING BACK.

Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southeran States any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do. Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

JEFF. NOT TO BLAME.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on Government funds.

In fact, toward the latter part of the war, it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything, and make any sacrifice to do so. When Gen. Johnson surrendered his army he had on his muster roll 70,000 men, but only 14,000 to be carried into battle! Gen. Lee's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle! How was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS CULPABLE.

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of 18 and 45 should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was a doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school-teacher, if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted, by Congress, from fighting! I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

MR. LINCOLN NO GREAT LOSS TO THE SOUTH.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. President Johnson is a much abler and firmer man than Lincoln was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and Lincoln was a northern man. He is a Democrat, and Lincoln was a Whig and Republican. President Johnson was a Slave-nolder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the great change which is taking place. President Johnson is a man of iron will and nerve, like Andrew Jackson, and will adhere to his principles and political faith.

On the other hand, President Lincoln showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, readier to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President Johnson has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee, with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of United States, on the issues between the North and South, was made by President Johnson. He voted for Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging, then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

A LOOK AHEAD.

Mr. Chairman—The future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of Slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with hired labor than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net, after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of their slaves. These are divided out among his children at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life to raise negroes for their children. And thus the system goes on ad infinitum, without profit or remuneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter or farmer is enabled to save anything, after supporting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life, or to the improvement of the country.

FREEDOM A CURSE TO THE BLACKS.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro, in a free State, may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. No one should turn off his negroes, if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes and work as they have heretofore done. They had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill-will toward them on that account.

GLAD THE WAR IS OVER.

Mr. Chairman, as much as we feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States, yet we should be happy to know that this cruel and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amid our wants, distresses and humiliation. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children; the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that in a very short time civil government will be restored in South Carolina, that law once more will reign supreme over the State, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

TRAITORS AND TREASON.

The resolutions submitted to this meeting express a hope, on the part of the people of Greenville, that the President will enlarge his amnesty proclamation, and grant a pardon to all who are liable to prosecution. The Secession of the Southern States was far greater, and very different from a Rebellion proper. It was organized by constitutional sovereign States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not by unauthorized assemblages of citizens. Treason may be committed against the State of South Carolina, as well as against the United States. After South Carolina left the Union all her citizens were liable, as traitors, in the State Courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to be punished as traitors in the United States Court, for taking side with the States, then all were traitors and liable to be executed as traitors, whether they fought for or served the one or the other Government. This would, indeed, be a most cruel and lamentable condition.—Death was their portion, act as they might—To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and United States was death. Surely a principle so monstrous and absurd cannot be enforced. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands in the Southern States who deeply regretted the secession of their States, but after the State had seceded, felt that their first allegiance was due the State.

NOT A REBELLION.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a Rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other throughout the war as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both Governments, and exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, and cannot now be demanded as traitors, tried and executed as traitors.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. To call such a war a Rebellion simply is a misapplication of terms. The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle.

LEE RANKS NEXT TO WASHINGTON.

In all history there is not a more perfect model of a *pure and great man (save Washington) than Gen. Lee.* That he should now be hanged as a traitor would be an act of national infamy that would shock the whole civilized world and render the name of the United States odious in history.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTH.

While I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, *yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history.* They were unsuccessful in their revolution, but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

THE SOUTH UNTREATED TO LOYALTY.

I cannot and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow citizens to forget the past in this war so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do entreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the Republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens. There will be in the future, if there is not now, as much of pride and grandeur in the name of "American citizens," as their once was in that of "Roman citizens." The Republic is destined to go on increasing in national power and greatness for centuries to come. As soon as the ferment of the revolution subsides, we shall be restored to all our civil rights, and be as free and republican as we ever were. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent, and not rival interests; and now that Slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

RECONSTRUCTION.

I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded, there was an end to republican institutions, that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and at the South, strong military Governments, which would be republican in name only. But, sir, my hope of republican institutions has revived with the restoration of the Union. It is a crying shame to think that mankind, free and enlightened, are not capable of governing themselves. That they must have as master, a ruler, in the shape of a king or monarch, to govern them, who may not have as much sense of virtue as the humblest of his subjects. If civil government is once more restored in the South, and the ship of state gets fairly under way again, we may be assured of the perpetuity of republican principles. In all the seceding States, except South Carolina and Florida, Provisional Governors have been appointed with a view to the restoration of civil authority in those States. This has not been done in South Carolina. because the people have not yet given sufficient demonstration of their willingness to return to the allegiance of the United States. As soon as this is done by the people in their primary assemblies, a Provisional Governor will be appointed by the President, with power to call a convention of the States for the purpose of reforming the Constitution and abolishing Slavery. When this is done and the Constitution approved by Congress, the State will be allowed to resume her position again in the Federal Union. The people will elect their members of the Legislature, and govern themselves as they heretofore have done. The military authorities will be withdrawn and civil government restored. In North Carolina all loyal citizens are allowed to vote for members of the Convention who were legal voters there previous to the revolution. The same course will be pursued in all the States. The right of suffrage, afterward will be regulated by the Legislature of each State.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions which I had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville and other places.—They simply express our willingness to adopt the terms of the President's proclamation and return to our allegiance. We likewise ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor and the restoration of the civil authorities. There is nothing in these resolutions to which the most sensitive can object.

If a man is in a loathsome dungeon there is no impropriety in asking to be released, no matter how innocent he may have been. Nor is there anything wrong in his promising to behave himself if restored to his liberty. The resolutions likewise provide for sending some one to represent the situation of the country to the President. This has been done in other States, and in other districts of this State. It may have some influence on the action of the Federal Government to have a full and free conference with the President in reference to the condition, wishes and feelings of the State. It is reported that President Johnson receives kindly all suggestions which are made in reference to the reconstruction of the States.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you, sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a FREE, HAPPY AND UNITED PEOPLE.

A CAPITAL HIT.

"WEBSTER'S great American Dictionary thus defines a word in common use:

DEMOCRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the People, *or favors the extension of the Right of Suffrage to all classes of men.*

Democrats' should seek a new name for their party, or else come out boldly in favor of negro suffrage."

This is a quotation from the Johnstown *Tribune*, which quotes from the Dictionary. We suppose know that when rightly understood, the Democracy have any objection to the definition. They always went in for a *Government by the people.* They never viewed the "Loyal League," however, as all the people. Nor did they consider Provost Marshals the people. Nor did they view the North as the people, considered apart from the [illegible] that the people who were worth over twenty thousand dollars were not people. Nor did they consider poor people as not people, as has been done in some of the New England States. Nor did they look upon naturalized foreigners as not people. Nor did they ever make any other invidious distinctions in regard to the people. They took the definition as it was understood by our fore-fathers who believed that *white* men were the people, and who accordingly ingrafted the word *white* in nearly every State Constitution in the Union. In forming the National as well as the State governments, *white* people were considered the people by our forefathers. All Abolitionists oppose these governments both State and National; and hence in opposing them must be traitors in heart. They want all these State governments and the National government, as formed by our ancestors, broken down, and new governments instituted, in which *negroes* shall have the right to vote and to hold office. This is covert treason, for it is openly opposing the governments which protect them. We cannot see this in any other light.

Men who oppose the government made by our forefathers to be controlled by white people are traitors. Abolitionists oppose this government. Therefore Abolitionists are traitors.—They imagine that they understand the Dictionary better than their ancestors and better than modern Democrats, and this conceit leads them to oppose the State and National governments, and not only to oppose them, but to violate their Constitutions openly and in secret conclaves. What they call a government by the people is a government with bayonets at every election window, and with the elections carried by public fraud, in selecting certain men in the army to go home and vote, and in preventing others with Democratic antecedents from going home. This is their "government by the people."

Now for the second part of the definition, *"In favor of the Right of Suffrage to all classes of men."* The Bible says that Eve was the mother of *all living*, but we are not to infer that she is necessarily the mother of baboons and monkeys, and when the Dictionary says all classes we are not to infer that it means all races. "Class means a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like." If ever our neighbor had studied botany or natural history either, he would have known that a class does not mean a *race* nor a *genus* neither, nor even a *species*, but only a division of these orders. And according to this *all classes* means all classes of the *white* man, the divisions of the *species* of *race*. Our forefathers so understood it when they incorporated it in our various State Constitutions.

Now permit us to try *our* hand on definitions. "Abolition" means utter destruction, and "Abolitionist" means a person who favors "Abolition." Therefore an Abolitionist must be an utter destructionist. Pretty near correct, for they have destroyed all they ever laid their hands on. They don't need a "new name."—*Johnstown Democrat.*

☞A Missouri paper says there is a young lady in Henry county, in that State, not yet sixteen who is this year cultivating sixteen acres of corn. She does all the necessary work, including plowing. She has undertaken this piece of work to obtain money with which to educate herself.

From the Boston Post.

The Suffrage Question.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN VARIOUS COLORS.

PERSONAGES.

NEGRO. INDIAN.

CHINAMAN.

SCENE: A Crowded Thoroughfare.

SCENE FIRST.

NEGRO—"Go way dar; Injun and Chinaman no account—no account at all."

INDIAN—"Ugh!"

CHINESE—"China man have big country—do much business. American man come long way to get tea, silk, many tings."

NEGRO—"Go way, I say; you got no right suffrage—you ain't a man and a brudder."

INDIAN—"Me right of suffrage from the Great Spirit. This country my hunting ground; pale face bring thunder and lightning and fire-water, and drive poor Indian away, but the Great Spirit looks on. Ugh!"

NEGRO—"Pale face no account; de chief Judge say dat nigger superior race down Souf, and I guess he know."

CHINESE—"How much monish you got? You work now?"

NEGRO—"Catch dis nigger working now. Yah, yah, no sar. dis child under de protection of de Government. Yah, yah, work! yah, yah. Look yeah you China man, we gwine to vote now, we niggers, you China men and you Injuns belong to the 'ferior race, and dese white men no 'count tall. You just wait till Fred Douglas is de President, den you see who's de 'ferior race."

INDIAN—My tribe fight for the pale face in the army of the great chief Pope, we have much farm, little Injun go to school, me go to see the great Father Lincoln, me no vote. Ugh!"

CHINESE—"Me see great Mandarin American man in the great empire of de sun; he say much fine thing; me come to America land; me like America land; China man no vote; me see African man vote; he no Mandarin; American man come to his country; Injun man fight for Merica land, he no vote."

NEGRO—"Yah! yah! you don't know noffin 'tall, don't you see de declaration independence don't mean you folks, it means consent of de governed, don't you [illegible]

INDIAN—"Ugh! me fight pale face. Ugh! ugh!" (with a war-whoop.)

CHINESE—"Me no consent, me steal much."

NEGRO—"Yah! yah! yah! You go long, you no 'count 'tall."

Exeunt omnes.

VANITY.—Talk of the vanity of woman. Is there no vanity in man? Show me one girl with her pretty head stuffed full of conceit of her own beauty and consequence, and I will show you fifty youths, upon whose lips the small down by much coaxing has ventured to appear, and a hundred hirsute dandies, exulting in a full facial crop of spontaneous growth, who are more perfectly possessed with a self-satisfied estimation of their own irresistable charms than any miss in her teens. Each of these apologies of men fancies every woman whom he happens to encounter desperately enamored of him, and is fully persuaded, in his own mind, that he bears to the fair sex the same relation the late Capt. Martin Scott did to the raccoon. Don't fire," said the coon to the captain, as the latter was about raising his unerring rifle, "I will come down." "Don't pop the question," says some fascinated damsel to any one of those exquisite lady killers, "I will marry you."

☞The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has traveled 4,000 miles in the South, writing from New Orleans, says that no one can form any conception of the utter ruin and exhaustion of the whole South. The railroads are worn out, and the rolling stock either totally destroyed or rendered nearly useless; the fences are gone, and many of the houses burned, and those which are left are badly shattered; horses and mules have been carried off by the armies, and all kinds of stock are very scarce; the negroes are free and often insolent; there is no money and no means of getting any, to enable the inhabitants to start again in life.

WHITE LABOR ON LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS.—We understand that, on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system, rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves.

THE Chicago *Republican* says: "The cultivation of the sugar-beet in this state opens up to Illinois a source of industry and wealth, we will venture to say, unsurpassed by any other branch of agriculture, besides giving employment to a large number of Mechanics, and thus creating here at home a market for our surplus agricultural products."

☞A good story has been told of a clergyman not far from Titusville, who had lately invested considsrable in "ile." In giving out his text one Sabbath merning, he said it would be found in the last chapter of the Acts, the last half of the verse and one third of the oil."

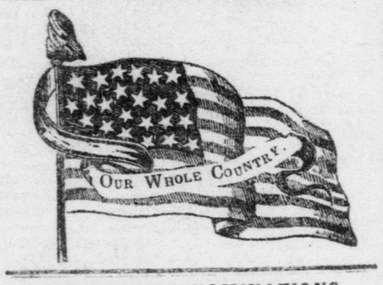
☞DOBBS says he has one of the most obedient boys in the world—he tells him to do as he pleases, and he does it without murmuring.

☞All lawyers may said to belong to the *Fee*-nian Brotherhood.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : : AUGUST 18, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Democratic Prospects.

The signs of the times indicate the collapse of the Abolition party, and the return of the Democracy to power in the State and Federal Governments. To be sure, this may not happen suddenly; it will come to pass gradually, but surely. The causes which will inevitably produce this result, are now at work, and neither moneyed corruption, nor military despotism, can stay them for a moment. The Kentucky and Tennessee elections prove this; for, while in both these states the most shameless tyranny was practised upon the people, by the party in power at Washington, while polls were closed, candidates imprisoned and lawful voters driven from the election, by the military, they still gave overwhelming majorities against the Abolitionists. In the remainder of the Southern States, the radicals have even smaller chances of success, all the provisional governors being sound, conservative men. As for the North, the Republican-Abolition party is split into factions on the various issues of the day. For in favor of Negro Suffrage; whilst in Ohio, its candidate for Governor, Gen. Cox, opposes this pet scheme of the radicals, and declares that the races must be kept separate. Then, there is William Cullen Bryant, of New York, who, with a large number of co-workers, has just started a Free Trade movement, which is very nauseous to the stomachs of the brethren in Pennsylvania. Again, Horace Greely, Gerrit Smith, and other lights among the radicals, are in favor of clemency to Jeff. Davis and the other leading rebels, whilst Stanton, Seward & Co., are clamorous for the dungeon and the gibbet. These are elements of dissolution which cannot be eliminated from the composition of the Abolition organization and which must effect its downfall. On the other hand, the Democratic organization is compact and united. The eternal truths upon which it rests are unshaken by the storms of civil war, and the people see how safe and strong are these pillars of our Republican system. The masses, the conservative, patriotic, thinking masses, will rally to the banner of this grand old party, determined, through its restoration to power, to retrieve their lost liberty, and, if possible, to re-make our country what it was before Abolitionism came into power. Democrats should, therefore, go to work with renewed zeal, to further the dissemination and inculcation of Democratic principle. "Be ye not weary in well-doing," for ye labor for the ages of the future.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

☞The *Inquirer* has an article to show that the postal service pays more revenue to the Government now than heretofore. That is very easily explained. In former times a *one cent stamp* paid for the transmission of a single newspaper; now it takes *two;* thus doubling the revenue on this one item. The rates of postage have been increased in other particulars. Who pays this increase? Who but the people? Verily, it is easy to increase the revenue when you double the taxes!

☞We publish a speech of President Johnson's new Governor of South Carolina, B. F. Perry, on the first page. Perry esteems Lee as next to Washington. Does the Bedford *Inquirer* approve of this speech, and if not, does it endorse Johnson in keeping Perry in office? Let us have an answer, and no dodging.

A Portrait of an Abolition Candidate.

The Picture Drawn by an Abolition Editor.

In the Bedford *Inquirer*, of July 21, we find the following:

"When the war waged, when the nation staggered and the bloody banner of the rebellion threatened to overrun the land, we entreated that parties should be ignored and Democrats and Republicans join hands, forget party, and unite in the common defense of a common cause. How were we met? With scorn and contempt and a fierce and resolute determination (not by the *Democrats*—not by the people) by the few wicked men who for the time were leading the party, to adhere to party, to reject all compromise and to denounce and read out of the party, any man who for one moment was willing to receive overtures."

We implore the reader not to think that we quote the above extract in order to draw attention to its diction, or its grammatical construction. There is not enough malice in our composition for that. We do not mean to refer to the style of the picture, for, though it be a wretched daub, it is, notwithstanding, an excellent likeness—of the present Abolition candidate for County Commissioner. It is the fidelity of the portrait that we desire to bring to notice.

When the Abolitionists were trying to get up a *fusion* party to sustain *their* leaders in every thing they did, they called what they styled a "*Union* meeting," and quite a number of good Democrats, confiding in the assurances of the projectors of the meeting, that it was not a political movement, but gotten up merely to 'strengthen the hands of the government,' joined in the call for that meeting. Among these were such men as Hon., Job Mann, Gen. Geo. W. Bowman, H. Nicodemus, Esq., Valentine Steckman (the now much abused Burgess) Capt. T. H. Lyons, Dr. C. N. Hickok, John H. Rush, Col. John Hafer, G. H. Spang, Esq., (late orator at Mann's Hill) and others. A large number of Democrats, however, were opposed to this movement and a call for a Democratic meeting, numerously signed, was published in the GAZETTE of August 30, 1861. The two meetings were to be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings of Court week, September, 1861.—Now, mark you, this was after the war had "waged" some five months and after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. According to the *Inquirer's* way of looking at things, this was the time when patriots should have abandoned party and rallied around the standard of Lincoln (who never was a party man and always appointed his political opponents to office!) To accomplish this, it says, it 'entreated' the Democrats, but the naughty fellows turned a deaf ear to its entreaties. No, not the *Democrats*—"the wicked men who for the time were leading the party:" [*En passant*, we would beg the *Inquirer* not to be quite so hard on that pure patriot, John Cessna, who "for the time was reading the party," and who was twice elected to the Legislature by the men who wouldn't fuse with the Abolitionists.] The call for the Democratic meeting, spoken of above, contained this language: "Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the 'Republican' party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution, which is the only bond of Union." In hearty concurrence with this call, a large number of the Democrats of Cumberland Valley township, signed and published in the GAZETTE of August 30, 1861, a paper which we here reproduce in full, signatures and all. Nearly all the names appended to this call, are those of good and faithful Democrats, men who are yet true to their old faith, whose fidelity no blandishment could weaken, no personal feeling soften, no threat, nor terror, shake in the smallest degree. All honor to these true men; as for the *Inquirer's* candidate for Commissioner, whose name is also attached to this Democratic call, we have nothing to say, except to refer to his picture drawn by his present admirer, and labelled as "one of the wicked men who for the time were leading the party." The Cumberland Valley boys spoke as follows:

We, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley, believing most heartily that now is the time for every good and loyal Democrat to vigorously aid in preserving the thorough organization of the old Democratic party, and that the present imminent peril of this once prosperous, happy and united country, now pleadingly admonishes alike the patriot and the philanthropist to strenuously assist in retaining our dear and blood-bought liberties, do most joyously concur with our brother Democrats in the town and vicinity of Bedford in a call for a Democratic meeting on Monday evening of Court, and by way of more tangibly showing that we are still Democrats, true and loyal, we hereby unite with other Democrats in a call for the meeting above referred to.

Jacob Snider,	John Cessna,
Levi Hardman,	William Mason,
Jacob B. Anderson,	Martin S. Bortz,
Henry A. Zembower,	S. Whip,
William Eister,	Henry W. Vickroy,
Jesse Diehl,	James Drenning,
William Barkett,	W. B. Cessna,
Francis M. Hafer,	Levi Devore,
Thomas Fisher,	James Haney,
Peter S. Thompson,	Lorenzo D. Cessna,
Thos. B. Cessna,	Wm. Hemming,
Jno. H. C. McClellan,	John C. Vickroy,
John B. Whip,	Jacob Wertz, Sr.,
Henry W. Hemming,	Adam Miller,
John Gillam,	Joseph Growdon,
George Whip,	Washington Hite,
Frederick Sliger,	James N. Growdon,
Francis M. Cessna,	Henry Broner,
Wm. H. Miller,	John Houck,
Jacob J. W. Hysung,	George Miller,
Joseph May,	Francis Elliott,
H. J. BRUNER,	Henry Wertz (of N.)
James W. Zembower,	John Miller, Jr.,
Henry Wertz,	Jeremiah Miller,
Jonathan Hendrickson,	Jacob Miller,
George Bennett,	John Miller,
J. B. B. Cessna,	Jacob Miller, Jr.,
James Cessna,	George Rice,
T. Wertz,	Jacob Miller (of H.)
Thomas Donahoe,	Campbell Miller,
John Mock,	Henry Miller,
David F. May,	Washington Miller,
George Shafer,	Edward Rice,
George Growdon,	John Cruse,
William Macguin,	Samuel Valentine,
Wm. H. Hafer,	Robert Elliott,
William Hook	Josiah A. Zembower,
John May,	Jeremiah Leasure,
M. A. Lakin,	Daniel R. Anderson,
Wm. Cessna,	William Nottingham,
Francis M. Boor,	John McMullen,
Jacob S. Cessna,	John W. Wertz,
James D. Hudson,	Patrick Donahoe,
James Elder (85 years of age,)	Robert Deremer,
	George Sliger,
William Elder,	Thomas Hemming,
Jacob Bruner,	Richard Hemming.

THE ANDERSONVILLE SUFFERERS.

Who is Responsible for their Long Imprisonment.

A Republican Witness on the Stand.

THE GRAVE-DIGGER OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Mr. J. H. Browne, a correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, who was taken prisoner by the rebels and incarcerated at Andersonville, has written a letter to the *Tribune* of Friday last, in which he tells some plain truths about one Edwin M. Stanton. It seems that a certain C. A. Dana, formerly assistant Secretary of War, has been trying to white-wash Stanton's criminal delay in exchanging prisoners, and has drawn out Mr. Browne, who thus shows up the guilt of the War Secretary. [A returned veteran at our elbow requests us to ask the Bedford *Inquirer* to publish Mr. Browne's letter, and says if that paper cannot do this, it ought never again pretend to any friendship for the soldier.] Mr. Browne's letter is as follows:

"Mr. Dana does not undertake to meet the main and only important question beyond the general and incidental declaration that not one of all the prisoners in the South could make Stanton responsible for the tortures he suffered in the South. This is simply not true, as all who had any acquaintance with the administration of affairs at Washington during two years previous to the close of the war must, I should think, have been aware.

"Mr. Richardson and myself spent nearly a week in the National Capital after our escape, endeavoring to do all that was possible for the release of the brave men in the hands of the enemy; and every one we met there told the same story, that the Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way of the resumption of the exchange.

"Moreover, General Butler in his speech at Lowell, Mass., stated positively that he had been ordered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent the exchange. Colonel A. B. Straight, of Indianapolis, Ind., a fellow prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson after our return to freedom, that, in an interview between the Secretary and himself, the former declared to him that *the Government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for Skeletons.* Other officers and civilians, whose names I cannot now remember, have assured me that he had used to them the same language in effect; and there is no doubt whatever that that was his policy and determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position.

"Every one knows that, when the exchange did take place, not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released 12 or 18 months before as at the resumption of the cartel, which would have saved to the Republic at least 12,000 or 15,000 heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy, and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, he is unquestionably the digger of the unnamed graves that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never-to be forgotten horrors.

"I regret the revival of this painful subject, but the gratuitous effort of Mr. Dana to relieve the Secretary of War from a responsibility he seems willing to bear, and which merely as a question of policy, independent of all considerations of humanity, must be regarded as of great weight, has compelled me to vindicate myself from the charge of making grave statements without the consideration.

"Once for all, let me declare that I have never found fault with any one because I was detained in prison, for I am well aware that that was a matter in which no one but myself, and possibly a few personal friends, could feel any interest; that my sole motive for impeaching the Secretary of War was that the people of the loyal North might know to whom they were indebted for the cold-blooded and needless sacrifice of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and sons.

"JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE."
New York, August 8, 1865.

We have frequently published Gen. Butler's remarks at Lowell, last winter, on this subject, and it will do no harm to rehearse them again. He stated that in August, 1864, Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, finding negotiations were broken off, and that no exchanges were made, wrote to General Hitchcock, the Commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange, man for man, all the prisoners held by them as Butler had proposed in December. Butler, under instructions from the War Department, wrote Mr. Ould a letter, taunting him with abandoning his ground, and conceding the exchange of men employed as soldiers, on an equality with whites. Butler in his Lowell speech, confessed (we quote his language) that "these questions were argued obtrusively with Ould, *not for the purpose of furthering an exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange, and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand.*

Comment can add no force to these facts, or make plainer the guilt of Stanton. When will the tyrant receive his deserts?

☞The *Inquirer* lied about Lieut. Eicholtz running against Judge Noble for Assessor. The records in the Court House prove it to be a liar. Does the *Inquirer* persist in this falsehood and in its determination by misrepresentation to injure a brave and worthy soldier? The people want to know.

☞Which wing of the Union (?) party does the *Inquirer* belong to, the Iowa negro-suffrage wing, or the Ohio Cox-black-and-white-separation wing? Are you for Cox, or for the Iowa man? Come, now, none of your modesty! Some people want to know

Still They Come!

Another Soldier Gives His Opinion!

The Boys in Blue,
To their race are true!

The following letter is from a returned soldier whose sufferings for the cause in which he enlisted entitle him to at least a respectful hearing. We will let him tell his own story.

EAST PROVIDENCE TP., }
Bedford Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1865. }

EDITOR BEDFORD GAZETTE:—

I do not feel like intruding myself upon you, or your readers, but I find that unless I use the medium of the press, I can accomplish but little toward bringing about what is my heart's first desire, and for which my comrades and myself took up arms in the war just ended, the restoration of our country to peace and perfect union. I know that my opinions are not entitled to any greater respect than those of other citizens, but, if three years' service in the army, during which I was in twenty one battles, wounded three different times (once in the abdomen so that my bowels gushed out, and I was given up for dead) and twice captured and thrown into Andersonville prison—if these things constitute a claim to a patient consideration of what I intend here to present, then I feel that I am not intruding. I am maimed for life, by a shot from a sharp-shooter's rifle, and feel that I can no longer fight for my country, with sword and musket, and, therefore, I hope to be excused if I undertake to do it with the pen.

The war is over—oh! how glad the thought! The war is over. The people in arms against the government have thrown down their weapons and are asking for pardon of their offience. They have failed in their efforts to set up an independent government, and now they want again to live with us in peace and harmony.—They are willing to return to the Union and to give up the idea of Secession forever. Now, this is what I always thought the army of the Union was fighting for, and this being accomplished, why should the people of the South be treated like slaves, refused the rights of citizens and robbed of their property as well as of their political rights? Is it right that we should now try to keep them *out of the Union*, because they don't believe that their negroes are intelligent enough to vote? We fought to *force them back into the Union*, and now after we have whipped them back, some men here in the North refuse to receive them unless they confess that they are no better than the negroes who were lately their slaves. I am convinced that such a course will operate against the return of friendly feeling between the people of the North and the South. If persisted in, it will so embitter the Southern people that their late rebellion will, in time be repeated, just as the rebellions in Poland and Ireland, countries more effectually conquered than the South, have been repeated. We have had enough of civil dissension, enough of civil war, springing from the negro question. For God's and our country's sake, let us have no more of it. For my own part, I am satisfied that the negro race is utterly unfit for self-government. I have seen enough of it to convince me on this score. Besides, I don't believe the Creator intended the white and black races to intermingle, for political equality must end in social equality, which means intermarriage and the mixture of blood. If God had intended this, why did He create the races separate and distinct from each other and why did He not at once produce the copper color which the equalization of the races must inevitably bring forth? But, I think I know, why some people want to keep the Southern states out of the Union, till the white people there will agree to give the negroes the right to vote. *It is because they fear that they will lose political power, if the negroes can't vote for them.* Now, is the country to be turned over to the ignorance and degradation of four millions of thriftless, unintelligent, vagabond negroes, just in order to keep up a political party? For shame, no! Never, Never! But there are some men who will do anything for political purposes, and these men are worse enemies of their country than rebels in arms. For instance when I was lying on my back in Hospital at Clarysville, Md., suffering from a wound which was supposed to be fatal, one of the officers of the Hospital came round to my cot and asked me whether I desired to vote. I said I did, and would like to vote the McClellan ticket. The officer said I could not do that, and handed me a paper to sign, which I did under constraint. The officer placed this paper and a Republican ticket in an envelope and directed it to my father, authorizing him to vote the ticket for me. A man who would take such an advantage of a soldier supposed to be on his death-bed, is capable of doing anything that is evil and dishonorable. Now, it becomes us soldiers to rebuke the men that thus imposed upon us while we were in their power. Thank God! we are free men, now, and can vote our sentiments once more. We must get back to the good old rule under which we prospered so long. We must get back to the conservative doctrines of Clay and Webster, of Cass and Polk and Fillmore. Radicalism and fanaticism on the negro question, North and South, once brought civil war upon us, and they will do it again, if persisted in. I have written this much, because, first, I desire the good of my country; secondly, because it has been heralded abroad by some persons that I am an Abolitionist. I also wish thus publicly to notify the publishers of the Bedford *Inquirer* that I desire them to stop sending their paper to my address, as I never subscribed for it, and don't care about receiving a paper that calls returned veterans, crippled in battle, "deserters" and "bounty jumpers." Yours truly,

LEWIS RITCHEY,
late of Co. D, 54th P. V. V.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier, and having a double covering. This peculiarity of construction makes this skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible that it readily adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crushing without injury to its shape. These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inconvenience of single springs, will duly appreciate.

The Kentucky Elections.

Military Outrages—The Election of Administration Candidates Secured by Military Interference—Their Seats to be Contested &c,

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug 8.

Green Clay Smith is re-elected by seven hundred majority. McKee and Ransom are elected. These are Republicans. Shanklin, Democrat, beats General Fry in the Lexington district; in the other four districts the Democratic candidates are elected.

There were never such outrages committed on the face of the earth as the action of the military at the polls on Monday. The election of every republican by these villanous praetices is to be contested, and initiatory steps have been taken. It can be proved on oath that names of Democratic voters were placed on a list and given to the military, who refused to let any man come to the polls whose name was on these lists. A Democrat desiring to vote requested to see the judges and be sworn, and then, after making a full statement if he was refused he would retire. The military replied that they stood between the voter and the judges, and ordered them to leave. A large number insisted upon their rights and were arrested, and are now lying in a military prison. Again, Democratic judges and clerks appointed by the county courts were dragged out of the room where the votes were taken by the military and ordered to leave, and Republicans placed in their stead. Two men named McFadden and Graciani at Cold springs, in Campbell county offered to vote, but were stopped by the military, taken to a tree, and their thumbs tied up to limbs until evening and then released. These men had served full terms in the federal service, but were Democrats. In Newport, Sheriff Hayman was ordered from the polls, where he was stationed in the performance of his duty, I could give you one hundred similar instances, the names of all being obtained to sworn statements. All that was required to bring into use the military power was to describe a man and hunt him out, and he went under sure.

In the Lexington district, and indeed all over the state, this infamous conduct took place. In some of the precincts to such a high hand was this carried that the judges closed the polls. All these outrages were known to Smith and other abolition candidates, and were encouraged by them.

There is much excitement and indignation at the result, but all is not over yet.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic Triumph.

15,000 Maj. for the Democratic Ticket.

Despite all the terrors of the bayonet and the direct and shameless employment of the military, the radicals in Kentucky have suffered an overwhelming defeat. Mr. Garrard, the only state officer running, will have a majority of about 15,000; both branches of the Legislature are largely conservative, while out of the nine members of Congress, five or six will be opposed to the radicals.

The Democratic State Committee, prior to the election, issued an address urging their party friends to vote for the candidates who are opposed to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, not so much for the purpose of preserving slave labor in Kentucky, as with a view to defeat one of the measures of the lawless party, whose design is to enteeble and degrade the States that have a large negro population, to place the whole of the latter under control of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to compel their admission as voters. Kentucky, we are satisfied, will in its own good time, adopt some measure of gradual emancipation. The condition of the freedmen liberated by the President's proclamation, in other Southern States, proved an effective argument against immediate abolition.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10—The Congressional delegation from this State to the next Congress, according to present appearances, will stand six democrats to three republicans.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is lost.

The vote generally throughout the State was far from the average of its strength, yet the democracy were largely successful.

The Peace Footing.

"Keeping military possession of a country is a costly business, under the most favorable circumstances, but when the recources of a country are dried up by civil war and by bad government for years, the pecuniary trouble becomes still more enormous."

The Phildelphia *Ledger*, a newspaper claiming to be of the "most straightest sect," gives this as a deliberate opinion. In some of the departments of that paper finance is the ticket, but the foregoing has not attracted the cyphering propensities of the person who writes its essays on stocks, loans, bonds and the etceteras. We are not financiers, but we do know that the people do not (generally, at least,) know that we have an army, all arms, of nearly 300,000 men, distributed nearly as follows. The figures are not official, but may be depended upon as substantially correct:

Virginia	16,000	Fort Monroe	2,000
N. Carolina	16,000	Maryland	6,000
S. Carolina	25,000	Pennsylvania	2,500
Florida	5,000	New York	3,500
Louisiana	8,000	New England	6,300
Arkansas	2,000	Ohio	2,500
Missouri	12,000	Illinois	2,500
Mississippi	10,000	Indiana	2,500
Tennessee	15,000	Northwest	2,500
Kentucky	20,000	Indian Army	16,000
Alabama	10,000	California	1,100
Texas	89,000	Brig. Generals	500
Total troops			266,600

These, at the rate of $1,250 per man —a low estimate—annually, cost, say $334,000,000
Annual interest on National Debt 140,000,000

Yearly Expenses $474,000,000
Revenue from all sources 350,000,000

Annual deficit $124,000,000
National Debt $2,757,258,274

To which add the civil expenses of the Government.

Truly the *Ledger* has compressed a great truth in its utterance—BUT WHO CARES?!!—*Pat. & Union.*

☞It is not worth while to contradict the statements put forth by the *Inquirer* concerning Democratic nominations. It couldn't tell the truth, if it tried, and it never tries.

A Soldier's Opinion.

The editor of the Fremont (O.) *Messenger*, is a returned soldier. He uses up the stay-at home Abolitionists of Ohio, in the following trenchant style, which is quite applicable to some of the blackies in this neighborhood:

A poor deluded cuss who edits *The Circleville Union* says that we are a "contemptible hound!" What for? Because we intend to strike hard and heavy against Brigadier Brindle Cox! It seems as if Abolition editors still think they "command here," and that to every Democratic soldier who comes home in triumph from the wars, all they have to say to him is:—"Come here, you pretty little 'soldier in blue,' how kind you were to fight and let me stay at home and call your Democratic fathers and brothers d——d Copperheads, traitors, secessionists and butternuts, and endeavor to get them hung! Come, now, 'brave boys in blue,' come up and vote for Cox, Oberlin, nigger and all!" That's played out, and hound or no hound, *Mr. Circleville Union*, and all others, we say to you that your contemptible hypocrisy is understood. For four long years you have been howling your patriotism—you have ranted and canted, but who ever heard of you going to the front! There was the place to make your pretensions good. You never done it, but whenever a battle *was* won by Democrats and Republicans in the field, you would gather on the corners and with windy gusty tell what you done—then go in, might and main, christian or sinner, preacher or layman, and damn the Democrats! You all know that this is true, as well as you all know that you are a set of miserable cowards, and *The Circleville Union* man will outrank you all.

We know Cox too well to endorse him, beside we are a Democrat and have no idea of supporting anything but Democratic principles. We know that Cox is in favor of Negro suffrage and yet is too cowardly to answer a soldier's letter and acknowledge it. We know that Cox as a General was a popinjay, and if not a real coward, a remarkable timid man in the vicinity of gunpowder—it didn't agree with his nerves! Ask the dead men at Cross Lanes, *who* sent Tyler there with a handful of men, beyond support, against five thousand rebels, and could they speak they would tell you that Cox did it because "he wanted to see whether Tyler was a coward or not!" What a harmless experiment! Who was the laggard at Scarey? The soldiers who were there will tell you! We know he once left the gallant 23d, Col. Hayes, to get out of a perilous situation "the best way they could," and they did, but no thanks to Cox; we know that he was afraid of Humphery Marshall; we know about the battle of South Mountain, where the regiments who were under Cox in West Virginia won such a glorious record, when old Scammon marched his men on their hands and knees on a charge up a hill and routed the enemy too. Bullets flew thick and fast among the boys of West Virginia, but we do not recollect that Cox was hit—gunpowder smoke hung heavy there. No officer in the army, unless it was the scoundrel Hunter, was less beloved by the men under him than Cox. A fanatic in politics, an aristocrat in feeling, without military knowledge, he strutted about like a peacock under full spread of tail in the sunshine.

The Government Negro Boarding-House.

A Newport News correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"The blacks seem to have entire possession of Hampton and vicinity. In the immediate neighborhood there are some fifteen thousand, to the most of whom the Government is issuing rations, the issue increasing daily, as the negroes come down the Peninsula and locate hereabout. There are said to be in the three counties of Elizabeth City, York and Warwick, forty thousand blacks, but few of them have any visible means of money-getting, although they seem to be well supplied with greenbacks. Many people feel great uneasiness, fearing an insurrection among them. Around Hampton such a thing is hardly to be feared, for a sufficient military force from Fortress Monroe could be on the spot at half an hour. Indeed, things are in a very unsettled state hereabouts, and from appearances promise to remain so for some time."

The Government negro boarding-house is getting to be immense. It bids fair soon to take in all the negroes of the South. All that is necessary to get board and lodging from the Government is to have a black face. The expense comes out of the white men of the North.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tape, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S' BRADLEY & CAREY, PROPRIETORS of the Invention, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

August 18, 1865—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r

August 18—6t

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 18, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Rally for the White Man's Government!

The Democrats, and all other citizens of Bedford county, in favor of re-instating the communities lately in revolt, as members of the Union, without any condition except obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the Republic, all who are opposed to Negro Suffrage and in favor of retaining the word WHITE in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, all who are in favor of doing justice to the white soldier and opposed to his disparagement by fulsome laudations of the black as his superior, all who are in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the government, in order that the burthen of taxation may be lightened, and all who yet believe in those inalienable rights of man, Liberty of Conscience and Freedom of Speech, and who would have the people of this country, free, united and blest with the fruits of lasting peace, are requested to assemble in the Court House on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, for the purpose of giving expression to their views and furthering the dissemination of the principles which they maintain. A cordial invitation is extended to all soldiers and citizens, who are in favor of sustaining, or who are willing to listen to the presentation of conservative doctrine. Rally, Freemen, Rally!

E. F. KERR,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to our friends Daniel Rickel, of Altoona, Mered. J. Miller, of Londonderry, John A. Cessna, of Buena Vista, and Homer Neice, of Mt. Dallas, for campaign subscribers.

HARVEST HOME.—A celebration of the "Harvest Home," came off at St. Clairsville, on Saturday last. We have not been advised as to the order and character of the exercises, but are informed that some eight hundred persons were present.

THE "BEDFORD MUTUAL".—The superintendent of the "Bedford County Mutual Oil Company," has returned to the scene of the Company's operations, on Cherry Run, authorized by the Board of Directors to sink the well to the depth of 800 feet. It is now 600 feet deep and just through the second sand rock, in which a fine show of oil was found. But the company have determined to go through the third sand rock, in which it is confidently expected a large well will be struck.

PANIC.—Quite a number of persons left the Springs, some days ago, on account of a supposition that cholera had broken out at that place. The panic, however, has subsided, the fact being that some children had died of dysentery brought on by too free indulgence in green and unsound fruit. There is still a large family at the Springs.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT.—The greatest of our railroad men, Col. T. A. Scott, who as First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has become so widely known as a man of most splendid executive talent, is at present staying at the Springs. Col. Scott is deeply interested in the building of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, and is, therefore, justly regarded as a friend to the interests of Bedford county.

THE PLUM CROP.—There is no lack of plums in this country, this season, but the products of most trees are diseased. The curculio has injured some, and nearly all show symptoms of unsoundness. We believe that the eating of this fruit is the cause of dysentery now prevailing throughout the country. The damson, however, seems to be sound. We caution all to beware how they use plums this year.

A "FAST" PULLET.—We were shown, a few days ago, by Mr. Geo. Reimund, of this place, four eggs, the product of an ambitious young hen just four months old. The eggs are about the size of those of a pheasant. Rather a fast pullet, that. Whose hen can beat her?

ADVANCE PAY.—The paper on which we print, still costs us double what we used to pay before the war, and cash into the bargain. As we contemplate, in the course of a few months, making expensive improvements on our office, we hope as many of our friends as can make it convenient, will pay in advance. *Two dollars in advance, means two dollars at the beginning of the year*, which, with nearly all of our subscribers, was the first of August last. By September court, all will have an opportunity to pay in advance, by sending their money with their neighbors, if they have no business which may bring them here in person. We don't intend this as a *dun*, but as an explanation of our terms so that no one can misunderstand them.

SOLDIERS' WELCOME.—A public dinner was given, at Waterside, on the 4th inst., to the returned soldiers of that vicinity. It is represented to us as having been quite a success.—The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cramer. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. B. Noble, J. H. Longnecker and Rev. Cramer. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of patriotic songs, martial music, toasts, &c. A correspondent is very severe upon some of the stay-at-home Abolitionists in that neighborhood, who always howled war, but never would fight. Our friend should remember that the fault is in their nature. They can't help it that they are hypocrites. Don't be so uncharitable, dear sir; and don't you know that Abolitionism is a mantle which covers all sins?

A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN IN TOWN.—We are informed that a gentleman lately an officer in the Confederate service, has been recently staying with some "Republican" relatives of his, in this place. This he had a right to do, and we don't complain one whit of his doing so. We only wonder how he managed to keep his neck out of that rope which his relations always have had in readiness for other "rebels."

IN TOWN.—Col. J. C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Pa., has been staying at the Mengel House for some days. The Colonel is one of nature's noblemen. Long may he flourish.

PROSCRIPTION.—Those business men, in Bedford who belong to the Abolition party, (with a few honorable exceptions) have commenced a regular system of proscription of Democratic tradesmen. These men ought to remember that it is in the power of Democrats to sustain their own merchants and mechanics, and if they (the Abolitionists) persist in their narrow selfishness, this will be done to their cost. A large majority of the people in this vicinity, are Democrats, at least two thirds of all that deal in this place, and if the minority undertake to persecute the majority, we will see who can put down the screws the tightest. We will mention no names at present; but if the state of affairs which prevails now, is to continue, people will want to know "who is who" in this country.

A MODEL FARM.—We paid a visit, a few days ago, to the place of our old friend, P. J. Shoemaker, Esq., of Friend's Cove, and found it to be one of the smuggest and best cultivated farms in Bedford county. Such corn as Uncle Philip is raising this year, we never saw before.—It is with pleasure we acknowledge our indebtedness to our old friend and his estimable lady, for their kind attentions on this occasion.

"THEN AND NOW."—That eminent "political economist" and prince of humbugs, Henry C. Carey, says, among other things, in contrasting the present with the condition of the country at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that then,

"Millions of men and women would have been seen who were wholly or partially unemployed, because of inability to find persons able and willing to pay for service."

Yes, those who were unemployed then, went into the army, and there are about one million persons less seeking employment now than there were at the breaking out of the war. Reason: *dead men don't work.*

Again:

"Hundreds of thousands of workmen, farmers and shopkeepers, would have been seen holding articles of various kinds for which no purchasers could be found."

How much better is it now? Workmen are compelled to "strike" for higher wages; farmers pay more than the increase in price for their produce, in addition to the Buchanan prices, for muslins, coffee and other articles of consumption; and as for the shop-keepers, they are compelled to demand high rates to enable them to pay the increased prices of wholesale dealers and the high rents of their shops caused by war taxes.

And again:

"Thousands of mills, factories, furnaces, and workshops large and small, could have been seen standing idle while surrounded by persons who desired to be employed."

Aye, the rolling-mills, factories, furnaces and work-shops, were made lively by government contracts for the making of murderous weapons designed for human butchery. The sword, the cannon, the bayonet, were manufactured during the past four years. But how is it now? Already furnaces are blowing out and iron-works of every description suspending operations. Call you this prosperity?

Once more:

"High above all these would have been seen a National Treasury wholly empty, and to all appearance little likely ever again to be filled."

And, now, that same National Treasury is filled with borrowed money to pay the current expenses of the government, and would fall short of the payment of the public debt three thousand millions of dollars! The people are taxed to death to keep up the credit of the government, so as to enable it to keep on borrowing, while a standing army of nearly 300,000 men, alone, eats up all the revenue raised annually from all sources. Is this an improvement on Buchanan's administration?

We cannot allow any man who has voted the Copperhead ticket to escape the common odium of the party, &c.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Pray, who made you a judge in Israel? and who cares for your judgment, anyhow? But, according to your rule, *the people* will not let any man "escape" who votes a ticket supported by you, as according to your logic, the man who votes the same ticket cast by you, votes for negro suffrage.

MAIL FACILITIES IN THIS COUNTY.—It is a queer thing, but for once in our life, we find ourself agreeing with our neighbors of the *Inquirer*. Either we must have become "loyal," or the *Inquirer* has turned a somersault. Our readers can judge for themselves as to how this matter stands, when they read the following which we copy, word for word, from the *Inquirer* of August 4, with our special endorsement:

"The Post Master General has established a Post-office at Bedford Springs and appointed A. G. Allen, Esq., Post Master. This is a very good move and we would desire a few more of the same sort. It appears to us that Bedford county is cursed by the worst system of postal arrangements that ever embarrassed any people. We have five hundred subscribers who, on an average of every other week, are deprived of their paper for three or four days because there is no mail agent on the Broad Top rail road, or not a sufficient number of mail bags, or again, because the Department has strenuously refused to put a daily mail on route No. 2569, or change the tri-weekly mail to a day later. We hope that somebody will wake up to the importance of giving us decent mail facilities. There are other portions of the county that have even worse arrangements.

☞What has become of the skulking blackguard who anonymously assailed the Bloody Run Blues and Capt. Morgart, through the columns of the *Inquirer*? Is he afraid to come out from his hiding place?

—DIED—

DIEUL.—In this place, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., Adam Diehl, youngest son of Henry and Rebecca Diehl, of Friend's Cove, this county, aged 21 years, 7 months and 16 days.

"Extracts from the Record."

The following "extracts from the record" of the Bedford *Inquirer*, speak for themselves:

"Let the Seceding States go! How evident is it that God, for a great and beneficent purpose of his own, has permitted this insanity to come upon them. Let them go to work out their own destiny by themselves! *And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go! The policy of coercion is impolicy.* The boundary between the two inevitable nationalities will be most wisely determined by the elective affinities of the population. Wherever that boundary may be established, it will be moveable, southward, if Eastern Virginia, or Virginia entire, chooses to go with secession. Virginia will return whenever the interests of freedom there shall predominate over the slavebreeding interests. Till then let her go, if she will.—*Bedford Inquirer, April 5*, 1861.

The Copperhead party of Bedford county is made up of negro buyers, negro sellers, negro catchers, negro hunters, negro whippers, negro drivers, secessionists, deserters, Canada skedaddlers, Western skedaddlers, skulkers, hospital bummers, guerrillas, bushwackers, barn-burners, amnestied rebels, rebel sympathizers, Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and spies.—*Bedford Inquirer, July*, 24, 1865.

NEGRO TROOPS OCCUPY RICHMOND.—THEY ARE WELCOMED WITH JOY BY THE INHABITANTS.—*Bedford Inquirer April* 7, 1865.

Now to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the ballot box and cast their ballots than an equal number of Copperheads we can name.—*Bedford Inquirer, June* 2, 1865.

HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States: second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war.—*Copied editorially into the Inquirer, June* 23, 1865.

"We need the votes of all the colored people, it is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box,—it is right intention and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote.—*Speech of H. W. Davis, copied into Inquirer without comment.*

"RECONSTRUCTION.—The process of reconstruction seems likely to prove a tedious and somewhat troublesome task. The result of the Virginia election shows the difficulty of so adjusting the matter as to insure a predominance of loyal men. *The President's proclamation does not seem likely to exclude a sufficient number of unrepenting rebels to secure this most important object. Unless some other means are devised, the rebellious states will in all probability be reorganized with Governments hostile to the Union.—Bedford Inquirer, June* 9, 1865.

—MARRIED—

MANGES—HINER.—In Schellsburg, on the 20th of June, by Peter Dewalt, Esq, Mr. Abraham B. Manges and Miss Ann Catharine Hiner, all of Napier township.

FLETCHER—BLACKBURN.—At the house of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the same, Benjamin S. Fletcher and Rebecca Blackburn, all of Napier township.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.

We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest partable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure $1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO.,
August 18. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "anchres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d, STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to KEEP TIME.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
July 21—1m

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.

NO HARDEE-HOOD

On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union arms. Grant and Sherman's policy, like

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Everywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black and brown. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all hair dressers.
August 4—1m.

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge:

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankles, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1852.

DR. T. ALLCOCK.—*Dear Sir:* Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G CRARY.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York: Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
July 28—1m

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures, relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 40 and 80 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by hurtful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom-Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tvings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL.
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Robison, late of Southampton township, dec'd., and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.
August 18—6t*

STRAY CATTLE

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Juniata township, some days ago, four head of young cattle, two 2 years old, and two 1 year old; one black and white spotted, the right ear cut off and a slit in it, one brindle heifer, one red and white spotted and one black, with same mark. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

ANDREW WARNER.
August 18—3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the money in the hands of Samuel Manspeaker, administrator of Hannah Manspeaker, deceased, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

August 11. E. F. KERR, Auditor.

List of Causes

Put down for trial at September Term, 1865

[*4th day.*]

Wilson Clark	vs	Joseph Slaughter
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
Same	"	Same
Mary Ann Bierly	"	Samuel Williams
Loretto Smith	"	Same
Stephen G. Wright	"	Wm. P. Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	"	Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	"	Jos. & Jas. Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	"	Wertz & Feather
Benjamin Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield & others
John Cessna, Esq.,	"	John Bulger & others
Bloody Run School District	"	West Providence School District
John W. Beeler	"	Dr. B. F. Harry
Fisher & Biddle	"	Samuel Crisman

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.
August 11.

STRAY BULL.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley township, about the middle of June last, a black and white spotted Bull, short tail, no ear mark, about two years old. The owner will come, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

August 11. ROBERT DEREMER.

NEW GRIST MILL
AND LIMESTONE FARM
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.
August 11, 1865—3m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. B. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes," received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will precude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

TERMS—*Net Cash in Current Funds.*
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
"*A. & C.*" [July 21, 1865—1y

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,

at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.

The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.

The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.

Address the undersigned at Ray-hill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.

JOHN FILLER.
August 11, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, his valuable farm, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, one mile from the Juniata Crossings, adjoining lands of William Morgart, William Whetstone and others, containing two hundred acres and allowance. One hundred acres cleared twenty of which are meadow, all in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered and well watered, four never failing springs flowing near the house. There are on the farm a good Two Story Log House, well finished a double Log Barn with granaries attached, Wash House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a variety of fruit trees of different kinds.

☞There is a prospect of a Grist Mill being erected within one-fourth of a mile of the house.

☞Any person desiring information with regard to the above farm, are referred to Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill, who can give a full description of the property. Terms reasonable. Possession given in ten days after sale.

WILLIAM M. RITCHEY.
August 11, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ——, Esquires, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 4th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 4, 1865.

Notice of Accounts in the Common Pleas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas, and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee of certain creditors of John and Thomas King, as partners, and of John King and Thomas King, said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.
August 11, 1865.

Private Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, all the valuable real estate belonging to the estate of S. M. Barclay, dec'd., situate in and around the borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. Barclay, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY, Adm'r. of
Aug. 11—4t S. M. Barclay, dec'd.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.
August 11, 1865.*

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east, Ellen Showman, and Daniel Metzger, on the east, Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west, containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.
Aug. 4. JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Hevner, Joseph Kennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO—One tract of patented land, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and kitchen attached, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Fair Play, fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending back about 120 feet, with a frame tavern house and kitchen attached, and a frame stable thereon erected, fronting on a street on the east, and adjoining vacant lot on the west.—Also, one tract of unimproved land, containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining John R. Anderson, John W. Whitnar and others. Also, the undivided third part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John C. Figard, Jos. Patton and others, all situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Figard,

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 11, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Susan Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of David G. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of St. Clair township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snyberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of A. H. Hull, administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

The second administration account of A. H. Hull, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Jacob W. Snyder and Samuel Snyder, executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Snyder, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

First and final account of A. King, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mary Burns, late of Napier (now Juniata) township, deceased.

Account of Henry J. Bruner, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The administration account of Michael W. Ford, executor of the last will and testament of David Ford, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The administration account of Mrs. Mary Cypher, administratrix of the estate of Sam'l Cypher, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

Account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of William S. and Josiah Elder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Charles Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, guardian of Jane M. Humphrey D., Sam. Huston, Eliza T., Joseph W. and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., deceased.

The administration account of Thomas P. Studebaker, executor of the last will &c., of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexo, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Darr, late of Juniata township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of John Mower, guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the executors of the last will, &c., of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Morris Walker, administrator of the estate of George Bisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
August 11, 1865.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 7, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

Operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Esbelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day. the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. FARQUHAR,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB REED.
DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood

MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS
Just received and for sale cheap, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,
For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at
June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated *"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"* before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

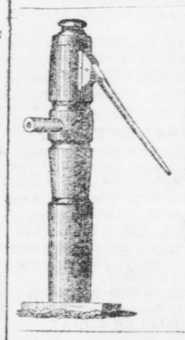
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[Agents for the Manufacturers,]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle,

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, '65—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS HORSES

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 11—1y